McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XIV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877. NO. 52.

The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	9 m.	1 year
1 inch..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.0	5.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	25.00
¼ col.	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ col.	8.00	12.00	13.50	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	65.00
1 col.	12.00	15.00	17.50	25.00	35.00	45.00	[illegible]	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and promptly executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blank on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office,
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

JOHN G. BACKUS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
Office Up-stairs in Hartwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN,
Attorney & Counselor, Notary Public,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

G. A. BERRY,
Attorney at Law,
Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner.
Office in Exchange Building, Main St.,
BRADFORD, McKEAN CO., PA.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,
Attorney at Law.
Office over Parker & Melvin's store,
MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,
Attorney at Law.
Office with Esq. Brader, over Pemberton's Store,
BRADFORD, PA.

PHYSICIANS.

S. D. FREEMAN,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all calls in the profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSooy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Sooy building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities Less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

OLEAN HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.
Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SASSE.

J. C. HAMLIN,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
RANGES, STOVES,
Shelf Furniture, Tinware,
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

A boy undertook to torture a wasp by touching a lighted match to it body. The wasp applied its warm side to the boy's hand, and as it flew away it gave the boy these words of wisdom, "Never try to beat a man at his own game."

A Baltimore lawyer sued his minister for a fee of $50 for legal services, and the jury found that he was worthy of his hire. The clergyman testified that he consulted him as a friend and a member of his congregation, and that he did not expect to be charged for it.

An Old Umbrella.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

An old umbrella in the hall,
Battered and baggy quaint and queer—
By all the rains of many a year
Bent, stained and faded—that is all.

Warped, broken, twisted by the blast
Of twenty winters, till at last,
Like some poor close-reefed schooner cast,
All water-logged, with half a mast,
Upon the rocks, it finds a nook
Of shelter on an entry hook;
Old battered craft, how came you here?

Ah! could it speak, 'twould tell of one—
Old Simon Dunlea, who now is gone—
Gone where the weary are at rest—
Of one who locked within his breast
His private sorrows o'er his lot,
And in his humble work forgot
That he was but a toiling bark
Upon the billows in the dark,
While the brave newer ships swept by,
Sailing beneath a prosperous sky,
And winged with opportunities
Fate had denied to hands like his.

A plain old-fashioned wight was he
As these sport-loving days could see
He in his youth had loved and lost
His loyal true love. Ever since
His lonely life was flecked and crossed
By sorrow's nameless shadow tints
Yet never a murmur from his lips
Told of his darkened soul's eclipse.
I often think I still can hear
His voice so blithe, his tones of cheer,
As, dropping in to say "good-day,"
He gossiped in his old man's way.
And yet we laughed when he had gone.
We youngsters couldn't understand—
No matter if it rained or shone,
He held the umbrella in his hand,
Or if he set it in the hall,
Where other shedders of the rain
Stood dripping up against the wall,
His was too shabby and too plain
To tempt exchange: all passed it by,
Though showers of rain were pouring down,
And all the gutters of the town
Were torrents in the darkening sky.
He never left it once behind,
Save the last time he crossed our door,
Oblivious shadows o'er his mind
Presaged his failing strength. Before
The morning he had passed away
In peaceful sleep from night to day.
And here the old brown umbrella still
In its old corner stays to fill
The place, as best it may be, of him
Who, on this wild and wintry night,
Is surely with the saints of light;
For whom my eyes grow moist and dim
While I this simple rhyme indite.

Maude's Mistake.

"Marry Justin St. John? No!"

"But why 'no' so emphatically, Maude? I know you love him."

The pink on Maude's face glowed to a guilty crimson, as gentle Lucy Mordaunt looked up, a quiet, searching inquiry in her calm, truthful eyes.

"You are accustomed to drawing very unwarranted conclusions, my dear Lucy, perhaps this is one of them."

Miss Campbell's voice had a hard, metallic ring in its clear tones as she thus lightly answered, and she laughed loudly, but it was a constrained merriment.

"Look at me, Maude, dear."

Lucy went from her chair over to the scarlet lounge, whereon Maude, in her floating white dress, looked like a lily among roses. She took both Miss Campbell's hands in her own.

"Listen, my dear. Six weeks ago who was your lover?"

A vivid glow leaped suddenly to Maude's face, and she turned away, as if annoyed at the query.

"No, you must confess to me, Maude. Tell me who, on the last picnic at the Pine Grove, was to you 'fairest among ten thousand'—who carried you captive by his elegance, his refinement, his intelligence, his chivalry?"

"Oh, you allude, I presume, to Justin St. John, but then——"

"Exactly; it was Justin St. John, the noblest fellow I ever saw. True, then you had not met Mr. Jameson."

"Lucy, you are cross. Haven't I a perfect right to marry John Jameson if I see fit?"

"Not unless you love him, Maude. You know you do not care a straw for him. You do not need me to tell you how truly you love Justin St. John, for your own heart whispers it. Maude, be true to your own womanhood. Give up all thought of the old man, because he has half a million, and betroth yourself to the lover who cannot offer you a fortune but his own priceless love."

Lucy's cheeks glowed as she spoke, enthusiastically and earnestly.

"It's all very well for you, Lucy Mordaunt, with a [illegible] at your command, to talk about love in a cottage, and all that sort of romance. But I—I am poor."

"And you will, then, marry a man old enough to be your grandfather because you are poor?"

And Maude Campbell's eyes flashed, as she returned the quick, impulsive answer, "I will."

It was a splendid apartment. The plate-glass windows were shaded by orange and white curtains that lay piled in gleaming golden beauty upon the carpet, the deep pile of which received Maude Campbell's light footfall and gave no returning echo.

With an impatient gesture she threw herself in the embrace of a capacious arm chair, and, her eyes lighted with anger, her cheeks flushed, her lips daintily apart, disclosing the pearls within, she gazed at the luxury around.

Flowing laces, rustling satins, drooping silks, clinging velvets, diamonds, carriages, servants, plate, dinners, admiration, envy—all these were the pictures that crowded through Maude Campbell's [illegible], half in dreams. A sudden spasm of intense pain throbbed over her face; then she sprang to her feet, holding her hands tightly over her heart.

"Lucy is right. I am bartering all that is dear to me—all I hold sacred—all that I love—for money, money!"

She went to the mirror—a tall gold-framed glass, whose apex, surrounded by a winged serpent, with eyes of satanic allurement, reached the ceiling; whose base rested on a marble stand, which two cupids held on their dimpled shoulders. A flush of pardonable pride met her gaze as she viewed her reflection, and a glorious reflection it was. "Peerless" her lovers called her, and truly it was truth.

Suddenly a frown, first of thoughtfulness, then of sorrow, afterward of anger, crept over her brows; and with a gesture of impatience, she turned away from her review of herself.

"I know I am beautiful. People tell me so, and I can see it myself. And of what avail is it unless I can make my fortune by it? I may be pretty, but I am certainly poor; yes, indebted to a generous charity for the very shoes on my feet, the very food I daily eat!"

Her teeth closed with a very hiss, and she murmured to herself: "True, Mr. Mordaunt and little May have been father and sister to me, yet I am a dependent; they are simply almoners of their own bounty. I must be rich; I should die were I deprived of the luxuries, the elegances that have surrounded me since I was a tiny little girl."

She arose, and from a little invalid drawer drew forth a miniature portrait, and her eyes full of that eager, passionate light, pressed it to her lips.

"Justin, my darling, my darling, this is my last caress; it is my farewell! Oh, Justin, you never will know how my heart aches with love for you; how I long to have you fold me to your heart and tell me how you love me! Justin, my darling, I cannot marry you. You are poor and I am poor; and—and Mr. Jameson is worth half a million!"

With a trembling, icy hand, Maude closed the drawer; she paced the floor a second, clutching her own hands in agony of that unnatural sacrifice. Her heart gave many a superhuman struggle against the bond of slavery she unrelentingly cast about it; and the emotionless, bewilderingly fair and heartless Maude Campbell went forth to fight her way from love and content to riches and ambition.

* * * * *

Above them the clear, blue sky, around them the leafless chestnuts, their brown arms all aglow with the glory of the setting autumn day; beneath them the leaf-strewn forest-path, where, in a perfect blaze of warmth and beauty, lay piles of orange, russet, crimson, and dull green foliage.

There the two stood alone with Nature in Nature's vast-aisled temple.

"Maude,"—and Justin St. John's voice came in a tenderly-loving manner, while his arm stole around her tapering waist—"Maude, my darling, the time has come when I can no longer refrain. I love you; I love you, Maude!"

He bowed to kiss her, his whole face lighted by hope and joy.

She wheeled aside, then looked up at him, her wondrous eyes filled with amazement.

"Why, Mr. St. John!"

That was all she said, but the flush on her cheek deepened, and the fire in her eye brightened.

"I may repeat it, then? Come to me, Maude, and let me hear you tell me that I am as dear to you as you are to me. Come, Maude."

She gently shook her head.

"Mr. St. John, you must not allow yourself to be mistaken. Forget what has passed, and let us finish our walk as we commenced it—good friends, and nothing more."

She extended her hand, and Justin St. John grasped it with a might that brought a cry of pain to her lips.

"Maude Campbell, you dare to set aside my offers of love? You who have taught me the sweet lesson—you, my teacher! Maude, what does it mean?"

His voice was full of quivering anguish.

Then, by a mighty effort, Maude silenced the loyal cry in heart, and looked coldly up at him.

"It means this—simply this. We never, as long as you sun shines, can be more to each other than we are to-day—nor even as much, if you annoy me further."

Her voice was cold and calculating, for she was thinking of John Jameson and his half million; so that she did not see the contracted look of supreme pain that came over St. John's handsome face, and the white, haunting quiver of his mustached lip, as, for an instant, he bent beneath the sudden force of the unexpected blow.

"Then, Miss Campbell, we will return as we came. But may God keep me in this hour, when the woman I love tells me that I annoy her by offering her as honest, as true a love as man ever possessed."

Homeward they went, while the sun sank lower and lower, while a damp chill succeeded the genial warmth of the air, and, as they silently, gravely bowed adieu at the house door, a sudden gust of wind, fresh from the dim forest aisles, came shrieking upon them like a wail of despair to both their bleeding hearts.

* * * * *

The glory of the autumn had given way to the frost king; and from the window of Lady Mordaunt's palatial home cheerily streamed broad banners of ruddy light over the snow, while within all was gaiety and revelry.

Maude Campbell was there, queen of grace and beauty, as usual, surrounded by her admirers as a sovereign by her courtiers.

Lucy Mordaunt, gentle and lovely, had her time employed as hostess, while Maude entertained a large portion of the guests.

"Lucy," and Maude's voice came in a confidential whisper to Miss Mordaunt, "let's run to the library to rest a moment or so; that last dance has fatigued me wonderfully."

Arm-in-arm the ladies passed into the library.

With a weary sigh, Maude threw herself into an arm-chair.

"Oh, Lucy, I am so tired—not of our party, but the people—almost of life!"

Her face was grieved and bitter in its expression.

"What! not the envied Miss Campbell talking in that strain, so melancholic and forlorn?" and Lucy leaned her sun-bright head against Maude's shoulder.

"What nonsense! And yet, Lucy, dear, when I see you, so full of hope, and joy, and animation, I think to myself, she has all the things to live for, I none."

She spoke very bitterly.

"You none, beautiful Maude?"

"Yes, I have cast away all that I ever did—ever will care for. Lucy, you little think that I rejected Justin St. John last October?"

"No, Maude!"

"I did. I repeat it. I loved him! Oh, Father in heaven, how I loved him! But, Lucy, I must marry a rich man—I must barter all I hold dear for the love of ease that governs me with a power that I cannot withstand! Lucy, I hate him! I loathe him! I despise him. But I am going to accept John Jameson when he proffers me his hand, and all because that hand offers me a fortune. He will die! he must die! and then who knows what his rich young widow can do?"

There was a fearful tension in her voice—a bright glitter in her eyes that frightened timid Lucy.

"Maude, you must not. You are wicked to talk so. If you have spurned Mr. St. John, it was your own fault. If you marry Mr. Jameson, you must learn to respect—to love him!"

"Never! the childish dotard! I Maude Campbell, to fall in love with John Jameson! It is his fortune, Lucy!"

With the same steely ring in her tones, she returned to the saloon.

Half an hour later Mr. Jameson, with all the gallantry of a youth of twenty, begged her to grant him an interview the next morning.

She allowed it, and the pleasure seekers retired to their homes.

* * * * *

Arrayed in her tasty morning robe, Maude proceeded to the parlor to greet her lover.

"It has come," she thought, as descending the stairs she caught a glimpse of his bowed form as he chatted with Lucy Mordaunt, who sat sketching by the window.

As Maude entered the door, Lucy gracefully excused herself, and went into the inner parlor.

"Miss Cambell—Miss Maude, if I may presume to say it," and Mr. Jameson made his most delightful salaam—"I need hardly mention the object of my call this morning. My intention was to offer you my heart, my hand, my name and my fortune."

He paused, and, if Maude noticed the dubiousness of his words, she only bowed respectfully.

"But, Miss Maude, so old a dotard as I, whom you loathe, hate, despise, would be very presumptuous to do it. Therefore, Miss Maude, I announce the object of my call to be an errand of thanks—sincere, grateful thanks to you that, when you discussed this subject so freely to Miss Mordaunt last evening in the library, you spoke sufficiently loud for me, in the next room, to get the benefit of it. I rejoice, though my dream is over"—here his voice trembled, in spite of himself—"I awoke before it was too late."

He bowed adieu, and was gone ere Maude in her speechless surprise and mortification, was aware of his departure.

With a cry of pain and rage, she ran to the window to see him descending the steps.

"My dream, too, is over. Fate seems determined to deny me wealth, so I'll make the best of it. I can obtain love, though." And her love came quicker, as she thought of Justin St. John. "He loves me still, I know he does. Justin, darling, you shall be mine yet!"

Her face beaming with delightful hope, Maude stepped to the door of the adjoining parlor. Voices arrested her attention, and she stopped. The door was ajar; she could listen; she could hear; she could see; she did see.

"Lucy, I know it had only been a couple of months since Maude rejected my suit. But I have learned to be thankful for my escape from her mercenary hands. I have learned to forget her; and, Lucy, my own true little girl, I have learned to love you as I never loved Maude Campbell. Darling, may I place this ring on your finger—may I call you mine—my very own, for ever?"

"Your very own, for ever, Justin St. John!"

He silently placed a sparkling jewel over her plump little finger.

"They are diamonds, my pet, of the purest water. I am not Justin St. John, the poor man, though as a poor man I have won my prize. I am Justin St. John, the millionaire, whose money can outbuy Mr. Jameson twice over.

Maude Campbell heard the words. Her face grew deadly pale, and, with a shiver that shook her heartstrings and a sigh that almost carried away her breath, she turned silently away, a lone woman.

We cut from an exchange the following statement: There is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron, Moore, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Peterborough, Nelson, Stafford, Ormond, Clarendon, Addison, Swift, Johnson, Walpole, Bollingbroke, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan, Canning, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Davy, Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, or Edmund Kean.

THE NEZ PERCES WAR.

A Review of the Great Indian War with Chief Joseph, Showing How it Began and Giving an Account of the Various Engagements Fought Up to the Surrender of the Hostiles—A Remarkable Running Fight Across Over 100 Miles of Territory.

The war with the Nez Perces, happily brought to an end by the surrender of Chief Joseph and his band to General Miles, was begun last June, and originated in an effort to turn Chief Joseph and his band from the Wallowa valley, in the northeastern part of Oregon, to one of the reservations for the Nez Perces, Lapwai or Lapway reservation, which is in the northwest part of Idaho, near the boundaries of Washington Territory, Oregon and Idaho. It is said that there were 900 Nez Perces in the Wallowa valley. They were non-treaty Indians, although they belonged to the same tribe as those on the reservations, and their country having been opened to settlement, it was thought necessary to put them on a reservation. Hostilities were brought about before the removal of the Indians to the reservation by a murder committed by a white man avenged by the Indians. The murder of settlers began June 14th, and in five days twenty-nine had been killed. Chief Joseph's band was reinforced by disaffected Indians from other tribes, and Gen. Howard who was at Fort Lapwai with about 800 troops, estimated the strength of the Indians at 1,500. Col. Perry was sent from Fort Lapwai with 200 soldiers to prevent the Indians under Joseph from penetrating the Southern Idaho, where the chief settlements are. Col. Perry came up with the Indians June 17th, near the Salmon river, which flows west into Snake river, forty miles below Lapwai, and was defeated by numbers, losing one officer and thirty-three men. The Indians crossed the Salmon river, with Gen. Howard, joined by Col. Perry, in pursuit. Civilians joined the small body of soldiers, but on account of a want of arms and ammunition, added little to the effective strength of the force. In the meantime, Joseph received, probably, as many recruits from renegade Indians. General Howard overtook Chief Joseph on White Bird creek, on June 27th, but the Indians being well-posted were not attacked, and slipped away. Colonel Whipple caught a detachment of them under Looking Glass, on the Clearwater river (north of Salmon river), July 2, and had a skirmish with them, killing seventeen Indians. He subsequently came to the relief of Colonel Perry, who, while on his way to Cottonwood, near Mount Idaho, on the Salmon river, with thirty men, was attacked by Indians and lost one officer, ten enlisted men and two citizen scouts. The trap which General Howard had prepared for them failed to hold them. Chief Joseph with his band had recrossed the Salmon river, and breaking through the cavalry lines had started eastwardly for the Bitter Root valley, Montana, threatening to clean out the settlers and the peaceful Flathead Indians on reservation there.

Now commenced the "stern chase" across a mountainous broken country filled with deep canyons, making wide detours necessary and admirably fitted for defensive Indian warfare. Volunteer troops were called for and all available forces sent to General Howard. On July 11 General Howard overtook the Indians and a fight ensued, in which eleven enlisted men were killed and twenty-nine wounded, the number of Indians killed being variously stated at from seven to thirteen. Another fight, on the 17th of July, resulted in the killing of two scouts and the wounding of two enlisted men. In the meantime preparations were made to intercept the Indians in their retreat from Howard. General Gibbon, with less than two hundred infantry, left Missoula, Montana, which is north of the Bitter Root country, early in August, and on the ninth of that month had a severe engagement with the Indians. At Big Hole, Montana, he captured the hostile camp, but lost three officers, seventeen soldiers and five citizens killed, while he, four other officers, thirty-six soldiers and four citizens were wounded. The Indians fled at night, leaving forty of their dead on the battle-field. Gen. Howard arrived on the 11th, but without his command, and subsequently resumed the pursuit. Chief Joseph and his band now made a wide detour to the south, followed by General Howard, who reached Virginia City August 24; and six companies of his troops, under Gen. Sturgis, moved at the same time up the Yellowstone river to the east, and therefore "in front" of the Indians. While in the neighborhood of Virginia City the Indians stole many horses, frightened the settlers into the city and then disappeared. Nothing more was heard of the Indians for some time, except that straggling bands were murdering settlers and tourists and committing depredations near the Yellowstone river. General Sturgis engaged the Indians September 13, near Clark's Fork and the Yellowstone river, and pursued them for two succeeding days. Three of his officers were killed, and four soldiers killed and twelve wounded. Twenty dead Indians were found on the field, and probably more were killed, while the number of their wounded was estimated at sixty. Several scouts belonging to Gen. Sturgis' command were also killed and wounded.

At this time, Generals Howard and Merritt were on the flanks of Joseph's force. The Indians were so hard pressed that they abandoned many of their horses, and Gen. Sturgis' men, pressing forward without supplies, lived for several days on mule meat. The Indians had now turned to the north, and were evidently making for British Columbia, where they expected to join Sitting Bull and escape from a merciless pursuit. But General Miles, colonel commanding the Fifth Infantry, struck a fresh trail of the Nez Perces coming out of Bear Paw mountains, and in the morning of September 30 attacked the camp. The engagement was a severe one, and although the Indians were surprised and their herd captured, the troops suffered severely. Twenty-four of the soldiers were killed and forty-four wounded, the Indians losing seventeen killed and forty wounded. Bear Paw mountain, where the fight took place, is a range about twenty miles long, forty-eight miles from Fort Benton, Montana, which is on the Missouri river and not far from the British boundary.

The Indians, after the fight of September 30, were closely invested in deep ravines, and Gen. Miles determined to wear them out rather than sacrifice his men in costly assaults. Only four men were lost in the subsequent operations of closely investing the enemy, and on October 5, Chief Joseph surrendered unconditionally with the remnant of the band under him, which numbered about sixty warriors. Forty wounded warriors were found in the camp.

The Bear Paw mountains, where Chief Joseph surrendered, are not less than three hundred miles in an air line from Lapwai, whence Chief Joseph started on his running fight, and, by the route he pursued, he probably traveled from seven hundred to nine hundred miles, over a country filled with ravines and water courses and obstructed by rocks, offering great obstacles to the movement of organized troops.

Russian Homes in the Northwest.

A correspondent says: I have seen a young Russian couple newly arrived on their claim, working like beavers in the fine autumn weather to build their humble home. They had bought a cow, a yoke of oxen, a wagon, provisions, some boards, doors and windows, and a plow, at Yankton, Dakota, on their arrival from Russia; then hauled the load to their claim and lived in their wagon till the house was built. Peter selects a house-site by a low swale where the tall grass shows the rich black soil below; cuts the turf off an area of twenty feet square with his plow, and removes it; digs a water hole near by, then yokes his oxen to the wagon and goes around on the higher swells gathering boulders of convenient size for the walls. Meanwhile, Katrina is not idle. She throws pails of water on the bare turfless spot, cuts armfuls of long tough grass to scatter over it, then leads her cow by the rope around and around and across it till their feet have made a mass of thick deep mud. Fresh quantities of water are added, and grass enough to give tenacity to the mass. Then Peter, as stone-mason, and Katrina as his "tender," lay up the walls of stone and mortar, thick and solid enough to withstand the storms of the next ten years. roof, door and windows are added, and their warm cottage has cost them next to nothing.

But how about their fuel? Prairie grass again comes to the rescue. When a Russian family prepares for cold weather, they provide a large supply of the coarse, rank growth of the swales. But this would be a wretched sort of fuel to burn loosely in a common stove. It needs a Russian stove and special preparation for burning. Peter and Katrina do not buy an iron cook stove. They build in the center of their house a large sort of stove, oven, and range combined, of the same stone work and mud mortar as before described. This edifice, in the house of a large family, is about six or eight feet square, and is fearfully and wonderfully made. It has several compartments. The fire-box, where the grass is burned, is capacious, and twice a day is stuffed with grass, twisted into compact twists. Very little air being supplied, it burns slowly, and requires renewing at long intervals; but the stone structure gives out heat enough to warm the house abundantly. There are other compartments in the stove for baking and cooking, and on top of the whole is a capital hot place to sleep in a cold night. Then when the wintry storms lay an embargo on all teaming and travel, the boys have only to go to the convenient hay-ricks for an unfailing supply of good fuel, which has cost nothing but labor; and the cost in labor has been far less to men and teams than that of cutting and hauling wood, even when close at hand.

How He Judged the Town.

About a week ago, says the *Jefferson City (Mo.) Journal*, a gentleman from Tennessee, representing a capital of $20,000, in search of a location at which to engage in business, gave us a call, and after stating his mission "West," asked to look at our paper. We handed him the morning *Journal*. To our surprise he did not stop to read our newsy local "pick ups," or our attractive editorial page, but he turned at once to the advertising columns and commenced counting over their spaces.

"Well," said he glancing up from the paper, "is that all? Is that the business of this town?"

"Oh, no," said we, "here is the *Tribune* with a few advertisements that do not appear in the *Journal*."

He then counted two additional local business advertisements in the *Tribune* and again looked up with the remark:

"And that's all, is it? Why you haven't got near as much of a town as I thought you had."

And then we explained to him that we have a great many business men who do not advertise.

"They are not business men to hurt if they don't advertise," was his answer.

We could not contradict him, and we were powerless to vindicate the "claims of the city."

He left us, saying if he had time he would look around, but he thought this was no place for him.

The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth the tinkering.

Wild Men and Tame Snakes.

A traveler writes: In the island of Rhio the resident assured me there were wild men who lived in trees, and had no language but cries; and in Sumatra, the resident of Palembang said there were men who lived in the forests, with whom not only the Europeans, but even the Malays, could have no intercourse. He himself had never seen one. Yet, strange to say, they have a petty traffic with the outer world, yet not through the medium of speech. They live in the woods and live by the chase. They hunt tigers, not with the gun, but with arrows, which they blow out of a tube with such force, and which are so keen of point, and touched with such deadly poison, that it is almost immediately fatal. These tigers' skins or elephants tusks they bring for barter—not for sale—for they never sell anything, for money is about the most useless thing they could have. They cannot eat it or drink it or wear it. But, as they have wants, they exchange; yet they themselves are never seen. They bring what they have to the edge of the forest and leave it there, and the Malays come and place what they have to dispose of and retire. If the offer is satisfactory, when they return again they find what they brought gone, and take what is left and depart. If not, they add a few trifles more to tempt the eyes of these wild men of the woods, and so at last the exchange is effected, all the while the sellers keep themselves invisible.

If the elephants are uncomfortable neighbors, there are others that are more so—the reptiles, which abound here in India. But familiarity breeds contempt or indifference. The people are not afraid of them, and hardly notice them, but speak of them in an easy sort of way, as if they were the most harmless things in nature—poor innocent creatures, which might almost be pets in the family, and allowed to run about at their will. Soberly, there are certain domestic snakes which are indulged with these liberties. Said Mr. K.:

"I was once visiting in Sumatra, and spending a night at the house of a friend, I heard a noise overhead and asked, 'What is that?'

"'Oh, nothing,' they said, 'it's only the serpent.'

"'What! do you keep a family snake?'

"'Yes,' they said; 'It was a large black snake which frequented the house, and as it did no mischief and hunted the rats they let it roam about wherever it liked.'"

Thinking this rather a big story, with which our friend might practice on the credulity of a stranger, I turned to the resident of Palembang, who confirmed it. He said this domestication of serpents was not uncommon.

There was a kind of boa that was very useful as an exterminator of rats, and for this purpose the good Dutch housekeepers allowed it to crawl about or to lie coiled up in the pantry. Sometimes this interesting member of the family was stretched out on the veranda to bask in the sun—a pleasant object to any stranger who might be invited to accept hospitality.

Words of Wisdom.

He that has no friend and no enemy is one of the vulgar, and without talents, powers, or energy.

Conscience, be it ever so little a worm while we live, grows suddenly to a serpent on our death-bed.

Franklin says, "A poor man must work to find meat for his stomach, a rich one to find stomach for meat."

The unpleasant sensation that is produced by modesty, is amply compensated by the prepossession it creates in our favor.

He who has guineas for his subjects, is, unfortunately, the king of most men.

A man may start at impending danger or wince at the sensation of pain; and yet he may be a true philosopher and not be afraid of death.

A passionate man should be regarded with the same caution as a loaded blunderbuss, which may unexpectedly go off and do us an injury.

Too much sensibility creates unhappiness; and too much insensibility creates crime.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind, must look down on the fate of those below.

The pitying tears and fond smiles of women are like the showers and sunshine of spring.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much—Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

If you wish to keep your enemies from knowing any harm of you, don't let your friends know any.

The epicure, the drunkard, and the man of loose morals are equally contemptible; though the brutes obey instinct, they never exceed the bounds of moderation; and besides, it is beneath the dignity of man to place felicity in the service of his senses.

Bulgarian Funeral Practice.

When the head of a Bulgarian family perceives that he is about to die, he sends for the priest, and begins to bargain with him about the cost of his funeral. The moment he dies, all the pots, pans and kettles in the house are turned upside down, to prevent his soul taking refuge in any one of them, and great care is taken to prevent man or animal—especially a cat or dog—from stepping across his body, as otherwise, in the opinion of his family, he would turn into a vampire, and be a continual nuisance to them and to their neighbors. The body is buried without any coffin in a shallow grave, and left there for three years, during which time many offerings of food and wine are placed upon it. At the end of the third year, the bones of the dead man are dug up, carefully washed, put into a linen bag, laid before the altar in the village church, and after receiving the blessing of the priest, are finally buried for good.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES H. STERRETT, of Allegheny.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill.

Political Announcements.

ED. MINER.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
W. D. GALLUP.
Smethport, Aug. 24, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of McKean County will meet at their respective voting places on Saturday evening, October 27, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each township and borough to represent them in a County Convention which is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in Smethport, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st., 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Treasurer and Coroner, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the Sixth day of November next.
M. A. SPRAGUE,
Ch'n. County Committee.

The Duty Of Republicans.

The democracy are claiming with an assumption of arrogance that they will cary the State of Pennsylvania at the coming election. They can only do so by the consent of the Republicans, and it is a question for every Republican to solve for himself whether he will permit them to make good their assertion. The result in Ohio has not only astonished them but given them an inordinate confidence in their abilities, and they fondly believe that as goes Ohio so will go Pennsylvania. But unless the lesson of Ohio is lost upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania there is no reason why our democratic boasters need not find themselves very much disappointed in their conclusions when the votes are counted. The democratic vote in Ohio was but about 10,000 less than in the Gubernatorial election of 1875, while the republican vote was over 50,000 less than in that year. The republican majority over all candidates was that year about 3,000.—This year the democratic candidate was elected by a majority of 28,680 over the republican candidate, but was short over 20,000 votes of a majority over all candidates. The vote for the workingmen the Greenback and the Prohibition tickets was over 50,000. These figures clearly show that while the democrats voted straight the Republicans were drawn into side issues or remained at home.

These figures should be read with profit by every republican. They teach the cause of the defeat in Ohio, the ground of democratic hopes in this State, and the inevitable purpose and effect of side issue tickets. The little side shows called the "Labor Reform" and "Greenback" are nothing more or less than adjuncts of the democratic party, and are manipulated in the interests of that party for the purpose of drawing off republican votes. Every vote cast by a republican for those side parties may as well be cast directly for the democratic ticket. If the republicans throughout the State satisfy themselves of this fact, and a fact it is, and vote their own ticket, there need be no fear of a democratic success. Pennsylvania is republican and McKean county is republican on a full and fair vote. The democracy know it, and only base their hopes on the apathy and indifference of republicans. Thus it is the plain, imperative duty of republicans to be at the polls on election day and vote the straight republican ticket,—the only ticket that represents their principles and wishes.

Chairman Wilson's Address.

A REVIEW.

From the Philadelphia Evening Express.

The address of Colonel Wilson, chairman of the State Central Committee, is a plain and logical presentation of the state of political affairs in the nation, as well as the grand results accomplished by the Republican administration of this Commonwealth for the last eighteen years, having secured the State from the hands of the degenerate Democracy, who encumbered it with a debt of forty one million dollars, reduced by a Republican administration to fourteen million. We have no idea that the people of Pennsylvania desire to again inaugurate the Tweed system of dishonesty that existed under Democratic administration during 1860, when they were as free as the air to carry off plunder from the coffers of the Commonwealth. In reference to the industrial interests and the stagnation of trade, Chairman Wilson uses sound practical sense in the following paragraph of his address:

> The coming struggle in Pennsylvania is of supreme importance to the welfare of the people, who, through the busy efforts of demagogues have been kept uneasy and restless.—Much as we deplore the prostration of industrial interests in the land, we remind you that this condition of things is not the result of governmental policy, and that England and *other nations of Europe are all suffering in like manner and from like causes.* The constantly increasing signs of freshly awakened prosperity show that the Republican administration of affairs during an important crisis has been prudent and sagacious. Should the continuance of this wise Republican control be assured by your votes, the fact cannot be doubted that the time has nearly arrived when, by the laws of trade, the greenback dollar will be equivalent to the gold dollar, and the laborer will receive for his day's labor the dollar which promises its full exchangeable value. And then labor and capital will find full employment.

There is not a sensible laboring man from the river to the lakes, or from Eastern to the Maryland line, but who knows that all the twaddle of demagogues in reference to labor and the enrichment of them by the enactment of the fallacies of political mountebanks, is an insult to his intelligence. Only two years ago, these political charlatans wanted to impress upon the people of this nation, that they were going to destruction for the want of greenbacks as a circulating medium and the lack of national securities to carry on business. If this state of affairs continued, gold would go up to twenty instead of nine per cent., which was the premium at that time. More; if the government had permitted any bank to treble its securities tenfold, no depositor could have obtained discount unless he had given security, and if he were in possession of these, he could get any amount of money, no matter what the capital might be. The result was that Congress failed to pay any attention to these demagogues, and to-day gold is selling at three and seven eighths. The cry of these friends of the dear people was that it would make the poor richer, and the rich poorer.—This must be accomplished by the national government lifting its flood-gates, and pouring money into the lap of every laboring man. The only practical legislation which has ever been enacted upon the statute books of the United States on behalf of American labor and the laborer was placed there by the action of the Republican representatives in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Protective tariffs have done more for the industrial interests of this State than all other legislation combined, developing iron and coal resources, her rolling mills, iron furnaces, cotton and woolen factories, all of which go hand in hand in the protection of agriculture, the arts and sciences. The man of science, the skilled mechanic, the tiller of the soil and the honest son of labor, all work together in harmony under the American system of protection to labor.—Against that system the so-called Democracy of this commonwealth assembled, declaring for free trade. The Republican party is also the parent of the Homestead law, the Eight Hour law and above all, the crowning act of their organization as a national party was the emancipation of three millions bond slaves. In the emancipation they made the slaves freemen, that they might labor for themselves, their wives and children, and receive the value of their toil. This great act dignified the labor of the world. Thus history proves the Republican party to be the labor party, not only of this Republic but of the civilized world, and in this Commonwealth, above all others, her sons will not be likely to be led astray by the political Jesuits who sing the syren song of the "poor, dear people," only to lead them to destruction. As an evidence of what these great principles of the Republican party has accomplished for the laboring masses, we have but to turn to their condition in this commercial metropolis under Republican rule. Here you will find nine-tenths of them owning their own homes. None of these men are Communists or Internationalists, but Republicans to the manor born, and they will remain true to their principles to the end of time. They do not ask for the destruction of life and property, or seek to plunder, but their ambition is to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow in honest toil, and maintain the dignity of labor by sustaining the laws of the land. Therefore, these political tricksters and Democratic champions of the labor cause find no place in the hearts of the workingmen of this commercial metropolis, and we believe with chairman Wilson that they will find no lodgment with the Republican masses in any section of this Commonwealth. The Republican party of Pennsylvania needs but organization to be crowned with victory in the coming contest, for this is a Republican State by forty thousand majority, upon a full vote.

The impulse of every honest man in this great State must be against the bastard *Democracy*; and since George M. Dallas' casting vote in 1845, in the Senate of the United States, as Vice President, for the destruction of Pennsylvania's interests, they have continued this warfare against the great laboring interests of this Commonwealth. In their late State Convention, they make no concealment of this fact, but blazon it forth in their free-trade platforms. Our intelligent people cannot be ignorant of this fact, yet the Democratic demagogues ask the laboring masses to vote for the nominees of this party, which would lead them to destruction. We admit that there are times in the history of the country when the laboring masses are led astray by the excitement and fanaticism of leaders; but that period in the history of this State is not the present, and with the *judicious management of the canvass* in the hands of Col. William P. Wilson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, the Republican party must and shall triumph in Pennsylvania on the 6th day of November, by the election of her whole ticket.

The [illegible] Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for the services rendered after the thirtieth day of June last.—The army exists by virtue of the statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at the stated periods. The statutes however do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of the specific appropriation therefor. The constitution has only provided that no money shall be *drawn from* the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army in service authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity, courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION,

for Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress, is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration, all questions relating to the increase or decrease of the enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of appropriations could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in the service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears of payment to them, if it should be further posponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the efforts to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimate of the appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to

THE PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764, 98, and having been transmitted for your consideration. There is also required by the Navy Department $2,003,861,27.—This sum is made up of $1,446,888,16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; $211,955,50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; $50,000 due to the naval hopital fund; $150,000 and $45,219,50 for the support of the marine corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535,22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the U. S. Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, now due attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for the rent of court rooms, and for the support of prisoners and other deficiencies. A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action and cannot without inconvenience be posponed until the regular session. I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of the agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made to the U. S. Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advices of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in the enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and still reserved in the exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of Commissioners, for the transportation of goods and for the purposes in connection with the object in view. As May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to

SHARE THE ADVANTAGES

of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna, in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries, that the suggestion might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem [illegible] the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime [illegible] which civilized nations have an interest in common—and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of

THIS GREAT QUESTION

under authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved Feb'y 18, 1845, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the prison Congress, having been at the earnest request of the Swedish government postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me; an appropriation of $8,000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the appropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government, requiring their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

—A party were enjoying the evening breeze on board a yact. "The wind has made my mustache taste like salt" remarked a young man who had been for some time occupied in biting the hair on his upper lip. "I know it," innocently said a pretty girl. And she wondered why all her friends laughed.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S. KING, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the sixth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1874:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House* of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, included office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 18, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.—*Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.—*Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of *servitude*; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same, and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs on such allowance for council fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.
Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a *citizen of the district.* In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United states for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district *for the purpose* of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state, when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and of any election officer of officers shall receive the second vote on the day, by virtue of same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by the law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voter and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

Also Section 3 of the act approved the 12th day of February 1874:

SEC. 3. In all elections hereinafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be exclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, *if signed by the proper officer*, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of *Bradford* at the school house in Bradford village.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport.

The township of Ceres at house of of R. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school house.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel.

The township of Hamlin at school house near J E B White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The *township of Keating* at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C R Burlick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Duke Centre.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of *Kane.*

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for:

One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Auditor General.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport this first day of October A. D. 1877, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

SEAL
C S KING,
Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit:—which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

Commencing at a post corner [illegible] rods north of the south-east corner of the Hyde Farm, on the Smethport and Port Allegany road, thence [illegible] 4 rods, thence west to the east [illegible] thence south 4 rods, thence east to the place of beginning, containing about [illegible] square rods more or less and improved, being lot number 4 of Ford survey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Malachi Rowan use F. Ford vs Patrick Rowan.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 15, 1877.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
GROCERIES
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

FALL AND WINTER
OPENING!

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments.
We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all·

Feeling the disirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merrit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY
DRESS GOODS,

And make a specialty in this Department of

Black
Silks & Cashmeres.

Our Lines of

TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
FINE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES,
LINENS, CORSETS,
KID GLOVES.

A Full Line of

Kid Gloves at
50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

The New Drug Store.

—o—

W. T. CALLER,

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for land sales and applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Smethport, Dec. 24, 18[illegible]

MAKE HOME HAPPY.
MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.
MAKE YOUR HOME ENTERTAINING.

A Plentiful Supply of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures WILL DO IT.

THE CINCINNATI
WEEKLY STAR,

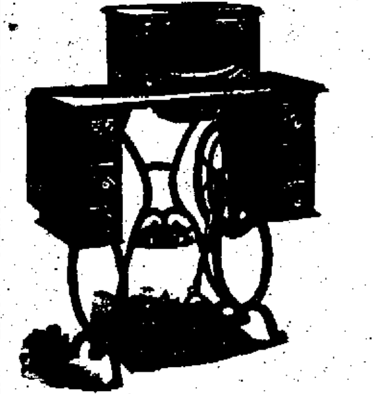
A fine eight-page paper, with 48 full columns, [illegible]

THE STAR,
230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N. Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
117 SENECA ST. CLEVE. O.

The White
—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.
IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.
IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.
ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.
AGENTS WANTED!
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Medbery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Rej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bess, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Next week will be both Court week and Convention week.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—A heavy frost Monday night heralded the advent of those "melancholy" days.

—Partridges and chestnuts now entice the small boy and sportive man to the forests.

—The democratic county convention has been called to meet at Smethport on Thursday, Nov. 1.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Warley Gifford, of the firm of Haskill & Gifford, went to the city for new goods Tuesday.

—We learn that the engine was fired up at the Simcox & Fisher well this morning.

—Mrs. M. L. Armstrong is improving rapidly, having so far recovered as to be able to sit up a short time.

—The many friends of Ransom Larrabee will be pained to learn that he is lying very low with a dropsical affection.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N.Y. tf

—We are informed that a party by the name of Stewart, understood to represent large capital, has secured sufficient territory and engages to sink a well on Rock Run, commencing operations within 30 days.

—Dr. Balfour is very well pleased with his new location at Eldred, and the people of that place are well pleased with the doctor, two conclusions not difficult to arrive at.

—A horse belonging to Eugene Daley dropped dead in the harness, on Monday afternoon on Main Street, near Wright's Hotel, from what cause we are not informed.

—The McKean county jail has another inmate, a very young and interesting little lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff King are justly proud and happy because of her arrival. It is hoped that she will remain under the care of her present kind keepers a great many years.

—The enjoyment of millions depends upon perfect digestion and a healthy performance of the various functions of the body. Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic secures these conditions and makes people happy. Also cures nervous weakness.

—Some of our Smethport merchants conclude that if they want to get exorbitant prices for their goods they have only to sell them out at Sheriff sale. But Smethport seems to be one of those towns whose business men the Sheriff has little occasion to trouble, even if it is a "dull" town.

—Prof. Wasson, of Port Allegany, and wife, were in town last Saturday and Sunday visiting friends, and the Professor made the MINER office a call. He is a genial, intelligent and pleasant gentleman, and we are informed a successful teacher. This is his second year at the head of the Port Allegany School, which is in itself a good recommendation. He claims to have the largest school in the county.

—When you see a patent medicine recommended as a 'sure cure for consumption' you may know it is a fraud. There is no such medicine known to man.—James' Cough Pills are doubtless the best medicine known, and when this medicine will not cure no medicine will and yet it is not claimed by the proprietor that this medicine will cure a confirmed consumptive. 51.

—The sheriff's sale of Chas. Geary's stock of goods at Alton was quite largely attended on Monday. Many persons attended and bid in goods because they thought they were getting good bargains, when in reality they paid a little more than the same quality and quantity could have been bought for at any store in Smethport. Not much economy in that, we take it.

—As a hotel-keeper Reuben Dennis, of Allegany Bridge, is a success, as one will readily discover by stopping at his neat, well kept and well fed house. Reub. looks after the bodily comfort of his guests, and Mrs. Dennis having the well earned reputation of being one of the best cooks in Eldred township, the inner man is certain to be well cared for. Don't fail to stop there, when business calls you at Eldred.

—The editor of the Forest Press has a $10,000 libel suit on his hands, and is tickled almost to death over it.

—Brother [illegible], of the *Reporter*, was in town on Monday, attending to that little matter of the County Convention.

—We are sorry to learn that Gen. [illegible] Kane has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism. We trust it will be of brief duration.

—Dr. L. M. Raub will be in Smethport on the 13th and 14th of next month to attend any calls in his profession. See announcement in his advertisement elsewhere.

—Prothonotary Sartwell's repairs on his residence are about completed, and one finds it very difficult to recognize the former barn-like structure in the present handsome and tasty edifice.

—Peter Herdic is getting his usual amount of low abuse this fall from a dirty sheet in Williamsport calling itself a democratic organ, and some one enquires anxiously what office Peter is running for.

—We hear that there is a probability that there will be a change in clerks at the Bennett House in a few days by the retirement of Rus. Cooper, whose place will be supplied by a young man by the name of Bouton, from Olean. Rus. has long contemplated retiring from the business.

—It is currently reported on the street that parties from Wilcox have purchased property near the depot for the erection of a tannery. We know that negotiations for a location have been going on for some time, but have no authority more than the common report that they have been concluded.

—Adam Steel, a switchman in the Kane yard of the P. & E. railroad, lost both of his legs last Tuesday and lived but a few hours. He was standing in front of the engine and signalled the engineer to back, instead of which he pulled ahead and caught the unfortunate man under the wheels. Dr. Crossmire amputated both limbs, but his injuries were necessarily fatal.

—The Bradford Branch has a General Supt. of its own now. Mr. Chauncey Gardner, formerly Supt. of the Susquehanna Division, has been assigned that position. Some of the difficulties and inconveniencies to which the people of Tuna Valley have been put by lack of proper railroad facilities will undoubtedly now be removed.—Catt. *Republican*.

—No doubt all of our readers have often desired to hear Wendell Phillips, who is no doubt one of the most eloquent orators of the present day. He is to speak in Olean on Friday evening, the 15th of November. Many of us will probably never have another opportunity to hear him. We understand that a special train will be run to Olean that evening, and we expect to see a general outpouring from this section, as well as others contiguous to the "Olean district."

—The sale of the property of the Empire Transportation Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was ratified last week Wednesday. The pipe lines and refineries were transferred by the railroad company to the Standard Oil Company last week Wednesday, and will be managed as at present, by C. P. Hatch, of the Union pipe at Parker; A. B. Howland, of the New York, Titusville & Warren pipe, at Titusville, and J. H. Dilks, of the Olean pipe, in the Bradford district.

—From the Warren *Mail* we learn that work on the State Hospital for the Insane is still being conducted with a force of 275 men, and will be pushed as long as the weather will permit. There are now under roof five sections of each end of this building, which constitute about two-thirds of the whole. The walls of the two sections adjoining the centre one are now being laid. The magnitude of this building can only be comprehended by a visit to it.

—The Hoffman gusher on the Asylum farm is producing upwards of 200 barrels each day and those who but a few days since were so ready to declare the Warren oil field a played-out affair have suddenly arrived to the sensible conclusion, that there is lots of oil yet to be found and that its about time to test the territory more thorougly. Indeed, this lucky strike, and the success of John Bell & Co., on the Eggleston farm at north Glade, who are getting 50 barrels per day out of their new well, has produced a feeling and looks of pleasure on the countenance of the oil men, and in fact, everybody seems to feel that better days are coming. The production of all the wells in this district is not far from 800 barrels per day.—Warren *Ledger*.

A Case Deserving of Leniency.

As an incident of the railroad riots of last summer a case has come to our ears, a recital of the facts concerning which cannot but provoke sympathy and ought to procure official leniency. Among the new employees of the Erie railroad at the time of the organization of the Great Strike was a mere boy, not yet of age, a son by a former husband of Mrs. W. H. Richmond, related and well known in this community. He was young, enthusiastic and easily influenced by his older associates, and very naturally drifted with the current of his surroundings, and was one of the dreaded strikers—a beardless boy. When law and order became triumphant he was apprehended among the others as a rioter, and received his sentence. He has served his time, and on being released is again confronted with an indictment in the United States Court for assisting in delaying the mails, with a prospect of a further imprisonment for what was in his case nothing more than the foolishness of a hot-headed boy, acting under the impulse of the example and encouragement of older and more responsible associates. His mother has been circulating a petition to the U. S. District Attorney, asking for a stay of proceedings, which is numerously signed by prominent and influential men in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, and it is to be hoped that the mother's prayer for her boy will not be in vain. He has been punished enough. His further punishment will not serve the ends of justice, and may do him incalculable harm. He is known to be an inoffensive, industrious, kindhearted boy, and his case is certainly one wherein justice should be tempered with mercy.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

A SAD SUICIDE.

Judge Ross, of Coudersport, puts an end to his life by his own hands.

Just as we go to press we are furnished the painful and startling intelligence that Hon. Sobeiski Ross, of Coudersport, late Member of Congress from this district, shot himself through the heart yesterday, killing himself instantly. He has suffered very ill health for a long time, and has been subject to great mental depression, which was no doubt the cause of this sad act. We were unable to learn further particulars. As a man of large public spirit and great usefulness his loss will be deeply felt.

New Stock of Hardware.

M. A. Sprague has recently restocked his store with a full line of all kinds of hardware, together with the latest improvements in coal and wood kitchen and parlor stoves. He claims to have a larger and better stock of goods than ever before, and an inspection will fully confirm the statement. We would advise all contemplating the purchase of hardware to look at his stock before making purchases.

White's Safety Lamp Burner.

Mr. Thomas Graves has shown us a patent Safety Lamp Burner, which seems to us by its use to be the sure preventative of the many frightful accidents from the use of kerosene. He is selling store, town and county rights and an energetic man should certainly be able to make money by selling them. Mr. Graves is stopping at Coryville, at present, and any one wishing a pleasant and profitable employment will do well to communicate with him.

Post Office Complaint Book.

Postmaster-General Key has addressed the following letter to Postmasters throughout the country, and they will be placarded conspicuously in their respective post offices:

Postmasters are required to keep a complaint book in which all letters reported to them as lost are to be entered; and, after making examinations in their offices, they are required to report the loss with all particulars without delay. The public are also invited to report promptly all losses or irregularities to the chief special agent, post office department, Washington, D. C., and investigation will follow. If all losses should be promptly reported it will be the means of correcting the irregularities, and the interests of the public, as well as the efficiency of the postal service, will be enhanced in a most important degree. The omission of the county in the address of letters is one of the great causes of delay and missending.

Knapp's Creek Items.

Oct. 23, 1877.

It is very difficult to get information very definite in regard to the test wells, or some of them.

The Rixford well is about where it was when reported last week. They broke down about that time, and are awaiting repairs.

On the main branch, the Gridley well is nearly down. One hundred acres of unimproved land on this farm has been sold for $7000, the purchaser reserving $2500 of payment until this well is down.

The Simcox & Fisher well remains as it was when they shut down last week. There is little doubt now but that the

The operations up the North Middle Branch are also very lively. Some 8 or 10 more derricks are in progress, and 4 or 5 nearly ready to commence drilling.

Mr. John W. Lockwood has purchased of H. K. Barton one-fourth of an acre for a store lot opposite Burger Hollow, where there is a test well in progress.

Duke Center has received a new impetus since the oil development on the R. R. branch of Knapp's Creek, on the White Farm. By the way, we may call this locality Whitesville until a better name is found. It is two miles above Duke Center, and some three or four miles from Gilmor City, on the other side of the hill.

There are now some 8 or 10 wells in progress about Whitesville; and at Duke Center there is a great rush and excitement in the way of leasing and buying small lots of Chas. Duke, and several new buildings are going up, the most important of which are a hotel and a tank shop, also a meat market.

Mr. Chas. Duke owns a steam saw-mill, and has recently built and opened a store where he keeps a general supply of groceries and some dry goods. The demand for rig timber exceeds the capacity of the two mills (the Bunker and the Duke mill) to manufacture as fast as needed.

One well on the Kansas branch is nearly ready to start the drill.
well is all right. D.

[Communicated.]

It is a fact to be regretted that parents manifest so little interest in schools for the education of their children.

If one has a man in his employ, he deems it necessary to his own interest to visit him while at his labor, and see whether he performs his duties faithfully; whether his flocks or his business are prospering in his hands. Yet the same person will employ (or help to employ) a teacher to instruct his children and never manifest an interest in the school by visiting it.

It would be absurd to suppose that the parent does not feel as much interest in the education and welfare of his child, as he does in the prosperity and welfare of his business or his flocks.

Yet why do parents manifest so little interest in their schools?

I have thought that one reason why parents do not visit the school more frequently was, they were not sure that the teacher desired them to do so; and they did not see how they could do any good by visiting the school.

To the first we will say, there are no true teachers who will not give the parents a cordial and hearty welcome to the school room.

Frequent visitation is encouraging to both pupils and teachers; encouraging to the pupils because their progress and advancement is noted by their parents, and encouraging to the teachers as it reminds them that there are others who have an interest, at least equal to their own in the prosperity of the school.

Parents, please give this matter a little thought, and see whether you have done your duty.

TEACHER.

ELDRED.

Something of the Place and its Future.

Attention is at present very strongly attracted to our neighboring village of Eldred, and very many people are confident that it is destined to become one of the largest and most important towns of the county, if not the leading one. This opinion is prevalent not only among the residents and those strictly interested in the growth of the town, but also among close observers from outside.

We published last week a well written article from the pen of our friend McKenzie, of the Olean *Record*, in which the probable future of Eldred was set forth in brilliant colors, since which we have found abundant reason for believing that Mac. did not draw more largely on his imagination than was warranted by facts and never-failing signs.

Of course the immediate and rapid growth of Eldred depends entirely upon the progress of the oil development in its vicinity, and it is upon the prospects in this direction that favorable hopes and opinions are based. The Knapp's creek district, embracing the head waters of the creek, has been so far developed as to become a recognized oil district. The only question to be decided, and one upon which the immediate future of Eldred very much depends, is whether or not the belt extends to the river and embraces the near vicinity of the village. The Simcox & Fisher well, on the Littlefield farm, about 1½ miles from the village, has been watched with interest because of a belief that its result would in a good measure settle this question. The well is down and into the sand. There are many rumors in regard to it, though all are of a hopeful character. The owners have shut down for the ostensible purpose of procuring oil saver and tank, though the real reason undoubtedly is to obtain more land and leases. They certainly do not act as if they had a dry hole, as we are reliably informed that they are paying large prices for land in the immediate vicinity. Other wells are going down, however, that will soon further test the territory. A prominent operator from the lower territory, Mr. McDonald, has been leasing extensively on Barden Brook, and will soon commence active operations. Should the wells that are [illegible] within the next ten days or two w[illegible] come in reasonably well there will be [illegible] less than fifty derricks up in the vicinity of Eldred within the next 30 days.

[illegible]ether, it is considered reasonably certain that a new and extensive oil field is about to become a recognized fact, with Eldred as its business point and outlet. With this agreeable fact becoming more and more apparent every day, it is not surprising that the citizens of that hitherto quiet and remote village are sensibly elated [illegible] see visions of future prosperity and wealth dancing before their eyes. Yet they are prepared to accept their fortunate [illegible] with soberness and good judgment and are willing that all the world should share in their good fortune. Although as remarked, the town has hitherto [illegible] quiet and remote, yet it has for a number of years been no inconsiderable business point as a country town. Among its old citizens are a number of good business men, to which there are already [illegible] of several valuable additions.

One of the most prominent business houses of the place is the dry good, grocery and [illegible] store of Barden & Robarts. Hon. [illegible] T. Barden, the senior member of [illegible], is one of the leading citizens of the county, and attained his title of "Hon." by serving one term as Associate Judge of the county court. Mr. Robarts [illegible] young, energetic and thoroughly live business man. The two make a strong [illegible], and one would be surprised to see [illegible] amount of business done in their establishment. They have just got in a stock of about $6000 worth of goods [illegible] usually carry about $15000 worth, [illegible] some evidence of the amount of trade, which they hope to treble as derricks begin to multiply in that vicinity.

Wm. A. Young, who is at present one of our County Commissioners, is engaged quite largely in the hardware trade. He was for many years partner with Judge Barden, but about [illegible] ago branched out for himself in hardware business, and has built up a prosperous trade. Should the oil deposits prove as hoped and expected [illegible]'s fortune is made.

Coates' Furniture house is a modest institution of [illegible], where the hundreds of new [illegible] of Eldred yet to come may supply themselves.

Spiller's and Doane's [illegible] grocerie stores, Ireland watch [illegible] and jewelry establishment, a [illegible] tinshop, a harness shop, mill [illegible] store, blacksmith shops, &c., now complete the list of principal places. The two hotels, the old Eldred Hotel and the hotel recently established by [illegible] Dennis, to accommodate the increasing influx of visitors. Mr. H. Ham[illegible] this place, has recently purchased [illegible] building and an additional lot, [illegible] will no doubt be converted into places of business at an early day. [illegible] number of lots have also been purchased by other parties for the erection [illegible] for business purposes, and [illegible] indication points to the fact that Eldred is destined at no distant day to become the busiest and most business town [illegible] county.

The Production of Oil [illegible] What it Used to be and is [illegible]

The Titusville *Herald*, [illegible] of the petroleum development after the striking of the Drake well [illegible] 28, 1859, Oil Creek from Titusville to its mouth, comprising forty-[illegible] farms, was rapidly seized upon [illegible] by speculators, and in three years [illegible] became a forest of derricks. [illegible] the derricks on the creek numbered [illegible] of two thousand, and the cost of each well was a little over [illegible] making a total expenditure for [illegible] and labor of from $6,000,000 [illegible] 000, exclusive of the price [illegible] farms or the royalty. In 186[illegible] farms produced 16,000 barrels [illegible] now yield only 140 barrels, [illegible] the production of Oil Creek [illegible] does not exceed 2,800 barrels. The average price of oil was [illegible] $20 per barrel. In 1860, to $[illegible] and in 1861, owing to increase [illegible] tion, it declined to ten cents a [illegible] tinuing at that figure until 1862, when it rose to twenty-[illegible] From this time on better p[illegible] vailed, and in July, 1864, it [illegible] $0 per barrel, but in the following the average price was $6 12, a[illegible] time since then has it reached figure.

The Dog.

BY PARMENAS MIX.

[EX.—The following doggerel (no pun intended) was written after a sleepless night, caused by the almost incessant howling of dogs. It may be that I am a trifle too severe. I am actually fond of dogs in the day time, when they are quietly sleeping somewhere out of sight, but when they move out at night and commence business, they exasperate me so much that I am apt to omit my devotions and substitute remarks of a very different nature. It was my aim to make this poem resemble Longfellow's "Hiawatha;" that is, you know, I wished to avoid rhymes, but I find that one or two have slipped in unawares in spite of me. In other respects, however, I think it is exactly like "Hiawatha," barring an unfortunate lack of poetry and a lamentable absence of sense or plot. The reader will excuse this—I am young and giddy, and would rather eat a watermelon than write a poem any time.]

I.

The dog who loves to bark and bite,
Who sleeps all day and barks all night—
(Oh, hit him with an aerolite)—
Of him I write.

II.

He lives a life of languid ease—
He sometimes loves to bark up trees—
He hath his idiosyncrasies,
And likewise—fleas.

III.

He loves beside the fire to sleep,
He keeps his place when housemaids sweep;
He goes for bones with joyous leap—
He goes for sheep.

IV.

All night he bays the moon, or sits
And gives some distant rival fits.
A thief steals up, and then by grits,
He ups and gits.

V.

When shades of night all nature darken,
And boys and girls have quit skylarkin',
Oh, how I love to lie and hearken
Unto his barken'.

VI.

Bow-wow (oh, wormwood mixed with gall)
Bow-wow-WOW-WOW (an interval)—
Bow-wow—ye mountains, one and all,
Upon me fall!

—A stone-cutter once received from a German the following epitaph, to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife: "My vife Susan ish dead; if she had lif to next Friday, she'd been dead shust 2 weeks. As a tree fall so she must stand.—All things is impossible mit God."

Married.

WHITE—GALLUP.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Sunday, October 21, by Wm. Heinemann, Esq., Mr. A. C. WHITE and Miss HANNAH A. GALLUP, all of Norwich township, McKean county Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the undersigned about four weeks ago, a red and white cow, about four years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be properly rewarded by the owner.

L. BAKER.
Clermont, Pa.

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in can $1.60
Three 2-gallon cans in one case 4.80
1 barrel, 34 gallons 12.80
1 barrel, 44 gallons 22.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
49 South Front St., Phila.

14-46-3 m.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LUTHER'S PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and is the finest Oil Painting Made. Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 8x10 for $10.00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-52-y 1.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 28th, 1877.-1y-8e

W. H. COATS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 28, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Smethport on Monday Oct. 29, 1877, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Oct. 5, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental and Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

JAMES McNULTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.
Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v16-41-1y J. McNULTY.

B. G. BROWN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Smethport, Pa.
OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

DAVID STERRETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SMETHPORT, PA.

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in any style and at city prices. Remember it.

Trial List.

LIST of causes set down for trial at the adjourned September Court of Common Pleas October 29, 1877

1—William Teuscher vs Morris Manning
2—Wm W Richardson vs C S Whitney.
3—P Ackley, Guardian &c vs James & Geo H Welch
4—Wright & wheeler vs D M wright
5—Wilcox Tanning & Lumber Co vs Thos & Jas Hussey
6—County of McKean vs Poor District of Bradford township
7—I Atwood Putnam vs C H Crosby
8—Cyrus Putnam vs C H Crosby
9—B Y watkins vs R W Greene and wife
10—Brown & Norris vs Geo C Howe et al
11—Caroline Bradley vs Enos Parsons
12—M Brown vs Morrison & Case
13—S S Moses vs J M wright
14—S S Moses vs C S King, Sheriff, & M A Lillibridge
15—Michael Higgins vs J L Adams
16—A J Shepard vs J P Charles
17—Executors of A N Taylor dec'd vs Daniel Acre Jr
18—E E Looker vs Aldrick Lindholm
19—David DeGolier and wife vs Emery Patterson & Co

C K SARTWELL, Clerk.

Jury List.

COMMON PLEAS JURY drawn for adjourned September Term, 1877

ANNIN.—Theron Cooper, Alex Goodrich, Wesley Kinney, George Nichols, D Simpson, Jr., W. H Taylor, Darius Simpson.

BRADFORD.—J S Havens

BRADFORD boro'.—Job Miller, E C McElroy.

CERES.—Charles Bell, J S Hickok, William Holley

CORYDON.—W W Williams.

ELDRED.—Ezra Hakes, Justus Rice

HAMLIN.—John Hafner

KEATING.—Mack Freeman, John T Kent, Henry Moise, A J Nourse, Andrew Reilly.

LIBERTY.—M. V. Grigsby, F. F Hastings, George Hazen, M Ostrander, J F. Shurtz, O L. Snyder, Wm. Pelton.

NORWICH.—John Colegrove, C H Dickerson.

OTTO.—J, E Baldwin.

SERGEANT.—Louis Steinhauer.

WETMORE.—Jerome English, R L Starmere, Charles Vace.

J A ANDERSON, }
J E WHITE, } Jury Com'rs.
C S KING, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m. on the premises the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late William J. McKnight, deceased, consisting of two houses and lots in the village of Kane, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Chase Street 79½ feet south of the southwest corner of Haines and Chase streets, and running thence west 150 feet; thence south 60 feet; thence east 150 feet to the west line of Chase street; thence along the same 60 feet to place of beginning, being lot No 8, Block II, on the town plot of the village of Kane.

ALSO.—A lot in Block II, north of lot No 2, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post marking the southeast corner of land of A G Lorrain and running thence along Chase street south 19 feet, 4 inches to a post; thence west 150 feet; thence north 19 feet and 4 inches; thence east 150 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest, on all sums remaining unpaid to be secured by judgment.

ROBERT McKNIGHT,
Administrator of the estate of William J. McKnight, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean county, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m., on the premises, the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late John Sandstrum, deceased consisting of a farm of about seventy-eight and three-fourths acres in two separate tracts; some five acres improved, and having upon it a one and one-half story frame house, and one frame barn, and which is more particularly described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Wetmore, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a post corner in Run being the west of section No 73; thence south 87 degrees east 170 and 1-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 4½ degrees east 79 and 8-10 rods to a post; thence north 86 degrees west 114 and 5-10 rods to a post in the aforesaid run (west line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing 64 and 7-12 acres of land, and being a part of section No 73 in said township.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in Run (east line of Section No 73;) thence north 87 degrees west 108 and 6-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 3 degrees east 20 and 3-10 rods to a post corner; thence south 87 degrees east 108 rods to a post in aforesaid run (east line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres of land and being part of said section No 73 in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—$200 cash, the balance in annual installments of $200 each, with interest on all sums unpaid, to be secured by judgment.

J O LIDDELL.
Administrator of the estate of John Sandstrum, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. R. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line No 13, the southwest corner lot No 14; thence north by W line No 14, 50 perches west 115 and 2-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No 13, east 115 and 2-10 perches to the beginning containing, 36 acres more or less, being lot No 16, Keating lands in Warrant No 3085.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No 361; thence west 24 and 3-10 perches to corner No. 12, north 44 perches to corner No 12, east 74 perches to post south 15 perches to post east 27 and 5-10 perches to northwest corner No 361, south 50 perches to post corner of No 361, west 27 and 5-10 perches to corner 361 north 37 perches to corner 361 west 50 perches to beginning, containing 36 acres more or less, being lot No 11 of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

B. F. ROBBINS,
49-3y Administrator.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N TAYLOR, }
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copabia and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 916 Race street, Philadelphia—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

E. WARING'S,
(1874 Uniform copyrighted 1877)
Law Blanks, A great improvement, want supplied.
We furnish law D
LAW AND COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES
OF ALL KINDS.

Send for samples and price lists of what you want. Catalogue of Blanks furnished at this office, or direct from the publisher.

E. WARING, Tyrone, Pa.

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $65. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $20. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 24 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $1.00 to $30.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AT
J. P. WENDEL'S
LEADING
GROCERY & PROVISION
Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County
No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,
Can be found the best and most complete assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.
Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups,
Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats
of all kinds.
FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.
FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.
We also keep a full assortment of
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,
and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.
We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. D. GALLUP'S.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Millinery & Fancy Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
GROCERIES, ETC.
STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Crease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.
Only one hour of steady boiling required!

M. M. ANTHONY. Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.
Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee .... Leave	11.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Frisbee	11.16	4.07
Farmers Valley	11.26	4.19
Smethport	11.46	4.36
Crosby	12.02†	4.52†
Colegrove	12.07	4.57
Hamlin	12.13	5.03†
Warnwag	*	*
Clermont .... Arrive	12.50	5.38

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont .... Leaves	1.20 p.m.	5.56 p.m.
Warnwag	*	*
Hamlin	1.50	*
Colegrove	1.55	6.28†
Crosby	2.00†	*
Smethport	2.20	7.03
Farmers Valley	2.33	7.10†
Frisbee	2.44	*
Larabee .... Arrive	2.48	7.25

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN EX.	STATIONS. SOUTH. / NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.
7 10	4 30	Dep....Buffalo....Ar	7 45	5 23
7 46	6 11	Elma	7 06	7 46
7 50	6 25	Aurora	6 52	7 22
8 46	7 19	Arcade	5 57	4 43
8 56	7 28	Yorkshire	5 40	6 33
9 06	7 38	Machias	5 33	6 22
9 27	7 58	Franklinville	5 15	4 05
9 44	8 26	Hinsdale	4 34	5 55
10 10	8 52	Erie R.R. Junction	4 14	4 13
10 14	8 54	Olean	4 12	5 10
10 22		Weston's	4 06	
10 31		Portville	3 59	
10 40		State Line	3 42	
10 53		Eldred	3 29	
11 03		LARABEES	3 17	
11 09		Sartwell	3 10	
11 14		Turtle Point	3 05	
11 28		Port Allegany	2 50	
11 44		Liberty	2 37	
11 56		Keating	2 11	
12 14		Shippen	1 56	
12 30		Arr..Emporium....Dep	1 40	

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo....4.45 p. m.
" " " Driftwood 5.34 p. m.
" " " Emporium 6.30 p. m.
" " arr. at Kane....9.20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia....11.50 p. m.
" " " Renovo....11.00 a. m.
" " " Emporium....12.25 p. m.
" " " Kane....3.10 p. m.
" " arr. at Erie....7.35 p. m.

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane....6.00 a. m.
" " " Emporium....8.10 a. m.
" " " Driftwood....8.50 a. m.
" " " Renovo....10.10 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie....11.00 a. m.
" " " Kane....3.50 p. m.
" " " Emporium....6.10 p. m.
" " " Renovo....11.5 p. m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia....7.00 a. m.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in
SILVER WARE, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
AND
ELGIN WATCHES.
Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

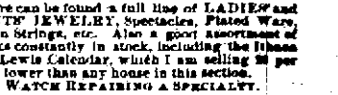
W. G. WEAVER,
——PRACTICAL——
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,
AND ENGRAVER.
ELDRED, McKEAN CO. PA.

Where can be found a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' JEWELRY, Spectacles, Plated Ware, Violin Strings, etc. Also a good assortment of Clocks constantly in stock, including the Ithaca and Lewis Calendar, which I am selling 20 per cent. lower than any house in this section.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

With an experience of over 25 years in the business, I feel confident that I can guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted.

May 22, '76 tf W. G. WEAVER.



L. M. RAUB,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.
Will be at the Bennett House
Nov. 13th and 14, 1877.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted
Comparatively
Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

v14-n22-1y

NEW TAILOR SHOP.
At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

12-51-1y A. TUMSER.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Points,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

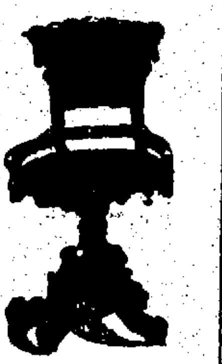
Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

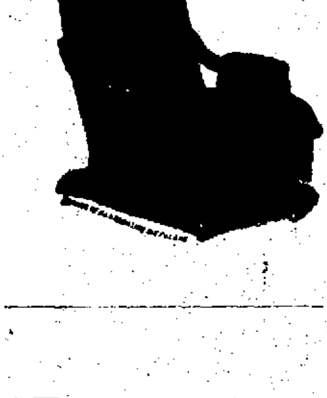
Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.





2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Suspicion was aroused against Moses A. Snyder, a teller in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of New York, on account of his dissipated habits, and an examination of his accounts led to the discovery that he had stolen about $6,000 of the funds of the bank. His arrest speedily followed. Intemperance caused his downfall.

S. T. Thompson & Co., tobacco commission merchants of New York, have failed, their liabilities amounting to about $250,000. Their failure is the largest that has occurred in the tobacco trade for several years.

The United States Hide and Leather Association held its first annual session in New York, and was called to order by Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut. The differences between American leather and that manufactured abroad, the tariff on leather, and other important matters affecting the leather business, were the subjects of discussion.

A young lady committed suicide by jumping into the river at Niagara Falls.

The presidents of the four great railroad trunk lines met in New York and determined upon an increase in freight rates.

The cigar makers in New York, to the number of ten thousand, struck for higher wages, claiming that their demands were justified by the better prices prevailing in the market. At a meeting of employers it was decided to refuse to pay the increase demanded.

A new law has gone into operation in New York State, making it a penalty to interfere with railroad trains; and under its provisions a number of tramps were arrested near Poughkeepsie for stealing a ride and assaulting a brakeman.

A national convention of the honey bee keepers of the United States was held in New York.

A fire on West Eighteenth street, New York, destroyed a five-story furniture factory and a number of other buildings before it could be checked, causing a loss of over $200,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

William M. Tweed testified before a committee of New York aldermen that he was a bankrupt; that since 1871 he had paid to lawyers and others $1,490,500; that he had lost $1,206,150; that he was never at any time in his life worth more than from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, and that he could not realize $5,000 from the property now owned by him. Tweed stated further that it had cost him $60,000 to escape from Ludlow street jail; that he had paid the money, not to any official, but to those who helped him to flee from the country.

A monument to Roger Williams was dedicated at Providence, R. I.

At Philadelphia a huge financial contract has been ratified by the sale of the Empire transportation company's property to the Pennsylvania railroad company for $4,600,000.

Forty thousand people gathered at Schuylerville, N. Y., to witness the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of a monument to commemorate the centennial of General Burgoyne's surrender. All the houses in the place were gaily decorated, and the roads were filled with wagons, carriages and other vehicles. A number of military companies from Hartford, Conn., Bennington, Vt., and elsewhere, participated. Orations were delivered by Charles S. Lester—the orator of the day—ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, George William Curtis, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, and others. A poem by Alfred B. Street was recited, and the corner stone was laid by the Masonic Grand Master of New York State.

George T. Plume, a well known New York broker, appropriated over $100,000 of the estate of Charles A. Lamont, of which he was an executor.

A boatman rowing on one of the lakes in Central Park, New York, discovered the body of a handsome and fashionably-dressed woman. The corpse proved to be Mrs. Thomas Otis Leroy, aged forty-one, residing in Fifth avenue. She had thrown herself into the water intentionally.

Some time ago an advertisement in the "Personal" column of the New York *Herald* contained the following: "Beware of the blackmailing crowd at Nos. 51 and 53 West 25th street." Whereupon Mrs. Robertson, who kept a boarding house at the places indicated, sued the *Herald* for libel, and the jury awarded her damages in the sum of $10,000.

By an explosion in the cartridge department of the Watervliet arsenal at Albany, N. Y., John McKeever and Carnelius Carmody were injured, the latter fatally.

Patrick Williams was shot by a boy named Thomas Owen at Lowell, Mass., and died the next day.

By the fall of an elevator at Elmira, N. Y., W. M. Terwilliger was killed and Michael Lanahan had a leg broken; John Tierney was killed by an express train at Hackettstown, N. J., and James Proctor, a brakeman, suffered death by falling between the cars at Chatham, N. Y.

Western and Southern States.

The Congregational Association of California, in session at Sacramento, passed strong resolutions against Chinese immigration.

The suspension of the Market Street Savings Bank, of San Francisco, took place, owing to a heavy withdrawal of accounts.

The yellow fever at Fernandina, Fla., is abating.

The third meeting of the triennial Congregational council was held at Detroit, Mich., about 200 delegates, representing all parts of the country, being in attendance. Ex-Governor W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was chosen moderator, and a statistical report was read, showing that there are 3,325 Congregational churches in the United States, a gain of 184 since 1874. These have 350,658 members—a gain of 26,979 in three years—and 405,092 Sunday school scholars. The pastors in charge of churches number 2,713, and the annual church expenses are $4,000,000.

Francis Murphy was elected president of the National Christian Temperance Union at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, was lodged in jail at Columbia, charged with embezzling the public funds.

John Eddy Moffitt, aged seven years, a son of a wealthy Quaker gentleman of Richmond, Ind., was kidnapped by two roving gypsies. They were pursued all night by armed horsemen and were captured next day in a ravine. The abductors claimed that the boy is Charlie Ross and that they had carried on a correspondence with his father for four months. The friends of Mr. Moffitt laugh at the idea of his being concerned in the Charlie Ross abduction affair.

From Washington.

The appropriations submitted by the secretary of the treasury to Congress, to complete the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, amount to $36,936,806.66, and are divided as follows: War department, $32,436,764.96; library of Congress, $22,600; court of claims, $1,206,453.90; treasury department, $273,891.29; post-office department, $700,000; navy department, $1,008,661.27; judicial department, $252,535.22.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, visited the city for the purpose of using his influence with Congress to make an appropriation for an adequate representation of the United States at the French exhibition next year.

The most prominent of the nominations sent by the President to the Senate for confirmation are the following: John M. Harlan to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, to France; James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to Spain; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Chili; Henry M. Williard, of Georgia, to Brazil. Minister Residents of the United States: John L. Stevens, of Maine, to Sweden and Norway; James M. Comly, of Ohio, to Hawaiian Islands; John M. Langston, of the District of Columbia, to the Republic of Hayti; Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort.

Col. Polk, the door-keeper of the House, was overwhelmed with applications for positions, at least one thousand persons having importuned him for office.

The Congressional monetary commission's report, presented to the Senate, makes a volume of over 200 pages, and is in favor of paying the debt in silver or gold.

Foreign News.

It is estimated by a Canadian newspaper that in Canada 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000,000 bushels of barley have been harvested this year.

M. Gambetta was again sentenced to pay a fine of $800 and to three months' imprisonment for issuing an address to the electors of his arrondissement; and the printer of the address was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $400.

The French election for a new Chamber of Deputies has resulted in a reduced majority for the Republicans. There will be about 325 Republican members to about 191 Conservatives or Monarchists.

General Grant was received and entertained by the mayor and town council of Birmingham, England.

One of the greatest battles of the Eastern war has been fought in Asia Minor, where the Turkish army under Mukhtar Pasha was utterly routed, sustaining a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, among the latter being seven pashas and a large supply of military material.

The Egyptian obelisk—one of the two known as "Cleopatra's Needles"—presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Great Britain, was on its way to England, towed by the steamer Olga, when a heavy storm arose and the monument had to be abandoned. The Olga lost her second mate and five hands while transferring the crew on the craft which floated the obelisk.

The Chinese demand tribute from Siam, and a war between the two countries is imminent.

A rebellion in Japan has been overthrown, and the cholera there is no longer a subject of danger.

The obelisk, which was abandoned at sea by the steamer Olga, was recovered by another English vessel and towed into a Spanish port.

CONGRESS---EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

The extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress was opened in the Senate by the Vice-President, who called the Senators to order. After prayer the President's proclamation, convening Congress, was read. Three new Senators—Stanley Matthews, Don Cameron and David K. Armstrong were sworn in, after which a resolution by Senator Edmunds that the committees as constituted last session be revived and continued during the extra session, was laid over on motion of Senator Thurman. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution to revive and continue the standing and other committees of the Senate, and it was adopted. Mr. Sargent introduced a resolution calling upon the President for a statement of the expenditures and receipts of the navy department from 1789 to June 30, 1876. Upon suggestion of Mr. Davis the resolution was amended to include a similar request in regard to the war department.

A large number of bills and petitions were presented, among the latter being many from different parts of the country, calling for an increase of pay to the letter carriers.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The object of the bill is to repeal what is known as the "ironclad oath."

A bill introduced by Mr Hamlin, to establish the territory of Huron, was referred.

The President's message was delivered and read by the secretary and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the commissioners appointed by the State of New York for the purpose of having erected a monument to the memory of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre in the revolutionary war, asking that Congress make an appropriation of $10,000, to be used in connection with the $2,000 appropriated by the State of New York, in erecting a monument or suitable work of art to his memory. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the law relating to the election of the President and Vice-President. Laid over.

Mr. McCreary offered a bill repealing the bankrupt law and advocated its passage.

A number of bills were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution stating that there appeared to be material differences, alterations and discrepancies in the financial reports of the treasury department, and authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter. Resolution ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Thurman's resolution to admit Mr. Spofford, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate was debated by Senators Edmunds, Thurman, Mitchell, Bayard and Christiancy. A substitute, referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, was carried by a vote of 36 to 33, and an amendment by Mr. Conkling, referring the rival claims of William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to the same committee, was agreed to.

House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives was called to order by Clerk Adams, who read the President's proclamation and then called the roll. The election for Speaker resulted in 149 votes being cast for Mr. Randall and 132 for Mr. Garfield. After the oath of office had been administered to Mr. Randall by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, he addressed the House briefly, promising to be even-tempered, firm and obedient to the will of the members. The Speaker then administered the oath to the members. Objection was made by Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) to the swearing in of Messrs. Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina, and Mr. Darrell, of Louisiana; by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), to the swearing in of Messrs. Elam and Robertson, of Louisiana; and by Mr. Springer (Dem., Del.), to the swearing in of Mr. Pacheco, of California, and the members were required to stand aside. The following House officers were elected: Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kentucky; sergeant-at-arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; doorkeeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia; chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Poisal, of Maryland. All the officers chosen were nominated by the Democrats. After drawing for seats the House adjourned.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cox that the cases of Messrs. Rainey and Cain, of South Carolina, be referred to the committee on elections; to which a substitute was offered by Mr. Hale, that the oath of office be at once administered to them all. After speeches against Mr. Cox's proposition had been made by Messrs. Mills and Potter, Democrats, and Messrs. Banks and Butler, Republicans, Mr. Hale's substitute was adopted by a vote of 175 to 68, and the oath of office was administered to the other two members.

The objection against Mr. Darrell, of Louisiana, was withdrawn, and he was sworn in.

The President's message was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, was allowed to take his seat by a vote of 144 to 119. Similar action was taken in the case of Mr. Pacheco, of California, while that of Mr. Belford, of Colorado, went over.

A Long Tramp in a Sewer.

Employees of the Brooklyn board of city works were engaged in carefully inspecting the seven large sewers of that city and their branches. A party of them opened the Hudson avenue sewer, near Atlantic avenue, and let Robert Berry, one of their number, down into it. After waiting a couple of hours and finding that he did not return, they supposed he must have been drowned or suffocated, and anxiously began a search for his body. Provided with lanterns, they were just entering the sewer at De Kalb avenue when a voice exclaimed over their heads: "What are you looking after?" It was Berry himself who spoke. He had been wet through in his work, and, not caring to return home through the streets in that condition, he had followed the sewer as far as Tillary street, where he lived, nearly a mile from the manhole which he had entered, and, rapping with his pole against the manhole at that street, had been let up to the world above by some citizens. Changing his clothing, he walked up the street leisurely and heard of the preparations that had been made to hunt him up.

Mr. Delaine has retired from the editorship of the London *Times*, after holding the position thirty-seven years.

A Mountain of Literature.

It is estimated that there are over 200,000 cubic feet of public records in manuscript and 250,000 printed books stored away in the Executive departments and their various bureaus and branches, occupying thirty-three buildings in Washington, all more or less exposed to destruction or damage by fire. Of these buildings only ten are owned by the United States, viz.: The new State department, the old war and navy departments, the treasury, interior, post-office, and agricultural departments; the army medical museum, the naval observatory and Winder's building, corner Seventeenth and F streets. The others are rented at an annual cost of $100,000. The buildings claimed to be fire-proof are the State, treasury, and post-office departments, and Winder's building; also the building on South Capitol street, rented for the coast survey, and the Shepherd building, rented for the pension office and bureau of education. The most extensive, as well as the most valuable, records of the government are those of the treasury and war departments. If destroyed they could not possibly be duplicated. The treasury archives contain all the vouchers and other documents relating to the fiscal transactions of the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $31,000,000,000.

Osman Pasha.

Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander at Plevna, is described by a war correspondent as a middle-aged looking man having the appearance of an English farmer. He speaks a little French, understands a little more, but prefers to talk Turkish when he can. He looks after everything himself—after the supplies of ammunition, the commissariat stores, and the medicines. On the battle-field he received telegrams and messages from every part of the field continually; "and while engaged in trying to outmaneuver a wily and active enemy, he sat on a little stool with a lead pencil behind his ear sometimes, and sometimes stuck under the edge of his fez, with his field-glass in his hand and a cigarette in his mouth, as cool and collected as though he had been listening to a lecture on the Arctic regions. He never for an instant spoke or acted hastily, maintaining his extraordinary coolness throughout the thirteen hours of the battle. He showed me a revolver case taken from the body of a dead Russian officer, in which there was actually a sham wood model of a pistol—that was all—with a ring in the butt-end."

American Beauties.

The *Home Journal* says: Of American beauties in Europe who have gone with their elegance the far-famed [illegible] none rank higher than the Misses Merrill, daughters of the Hon. A. P. Merrill, Minister to Belgium. They have been poetically called "Night and Morning." Miss Minnie Merrill, the former, is a perfect brunette of the Spanish type, and is spoken of as one of the handsomest brunettes in America. "Morning," Miss Katherine Merrill, is a perfect blonde, but in this impression lies her great charm. Her [illegible] brown eyes are so full of expression and her hair of the shade Titian [illegible] to paint. In the casino or ball [illegible] of Spa she held undisputed sway [illegible] her dancing has been called the poetry of motion. They left Spa [illegible] their father and family by a special [illegible] for Paris, on account of Minister Merrill's health. *On dit* they will [illegible] the winter in Nice, if their father's condition does not improve. Mi[illegible]ley, of Virginia, who deserves just [illegible] reputation for great beauty, is an ornament to that watering place.

A Swedish Moody, a [illegible] man of twenty-four, E. A. Skogs[illegible] name, has been conducting a [illegible] of most successful revival meetings [illegible] Minnesota. He is said to be a [illegible] much like Moody, simple, earnest, eloquent, of fine personal appearance and a gifted singer as well.

The Oscillating Pump Company.

Fairbanks & Co. are the [illegible] exclusive agents of the [illegible] Pump and managed by the Oscillating Pump Company. They are the simplest and yet the [illegible] efficient hand pumps ever invented, the [illegible] being fully attested by the fact [illegible] the Centennial and wherever exhibited, [illegible] this country or in Europe, the first [illegible] have been awarded to the company [illegible] pumps, ship pumps, force pumps [illegible] pumps. The smallest of these pumps [illegible] worked by a little child, and raising [illegible] from a depth of twelve feet, forcing it [illegible] hose 150 feet long, and throw it with [illegible] force 100 feet. Water can be raised [illegible] at a depth of forty feet with perfect [illegible] They have been adopted by the Government [illegible] many public works, and are coming [illegible] general use, supplanting all other [illegible] pumps.—*St. Louis Daily Journal*, Oct. 6, [illegible]

These pumps are [illegible] warehouses of the Messrs. Fairbanks, [illegible] celebrated scale manufacturers.

How to G[illegible] Cheerful.

Disease is in a [illegible] underlying cause [illegible] majority—of instances [illegible] almost invariably of mental depression [illegible] hypochondriacs [illegible] be found, for instance, [illegible] and all persons are dyspeptic, bilious [illegible] of such cases are who have had any [illegible] diseases of the kidneys aware that sufferers [illegible] ally subject to fits neys and bladder [illegible] way to overcome of despondency. [illegible] use of Hostetter's depression is to [illegible] cordial which is Stomach Bitters, [illegible] the "blues," as well peculiarly antagon[illegible] produce them. This as to the causes [illegible] ductive of a disordered popular and efficacious [illegible] remedies the most ed condition of [illegible] obstinate cases of [illegible]ion, biliousness and constipation, or [illegible] disorders of the urinary organs, [illegible] enriches the blood and restores vig[illegible] body as well as elasticity to the mind.

Wo[illegible] Wonder.

Given away—[illegible] mysterious and most extraordinary b[illegible] "The Book of Wonders." Conta[illegible] numerous curious pictorial illust[illegible] the mysteries of the heavens and [illegible] and supernatural, oddities, whim[illegible] curiosities, witches and witchcraft, [illegible] superstitions, absurdities, fabulous [illegible] curious book, the publishers have r[illegible] give it away to all that desire to se[illegible] address by postal card F. Gleason [illegible] Washington street, Boston, Mass.

[illegible]ing Plug [illegible]acco.

[illegible] Tobacco Company, [illegible] Boston, and Chicago.

The [illegible] from Daly's Broadway Thea[illegible] York city, are playing to a successful [illegible] houses in New York State and [illegible] in the hands of this talented [illegible] the play of Pink Dominoes has [illegible] hit, and is spoken of as a [illegible].

A few [illegible] one would have thought that [illegible] hundred hours' instruction in music [illegible] been afforded for $15; yet this [illegible] more than 16,000 pupils have [illegible] New England Conservatory of Music [illegible] seventy-five eminent Professors. [illegible] may be secured by address [illegible] Tourjee, Boston.

He [illegible] without knowledge is a fool, [illegible] his. You can get knowledge [illegible] Ton Wagon Scale, sold [illegible] paid, by sending to Jones, [illegible] of Binghamton, N. Y., for free price [illegible]

[illegible] by Druggists.

This [illegible] remedy, Quirk's Irish Tea, [illegible] 25 cts. a package.

Pat[illegible] inventors should read advertisement [illegible] Bros. in another column.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	[illegible]	11½
Texas and Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton—Middling	11½	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
State—Good to Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat, per cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley Malt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, per cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straw, per cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—City Steam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry Cod, per cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring, Scaled, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool—California Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	[illegible]	[illegible]
State XX	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Good to Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Firkins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—State Factory	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Skimmed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUFFALO.		
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley Malt	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs—Dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool—Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Fall	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRIGHTON, MASS.		
Beef Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]

There is no Excuse for Poor Bread, biscuits or rolls, if Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. A trial will convince you that it is the best, healthiest and cheapest baking powder.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, post-paid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

261, 262, 263 Broadway.

ORGANIZED 1850

ASSETS, $4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877

WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%

ON PRESENTATION.

JAMES BUELL - - PRESIDENT.

Wistar's Balsam
Wistar's Balsam
Wistar's Balsam
Wistar's Balsam
of Wild Cherry.
of Wild Cherry.
of Wild Cherry.
of Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Colds, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Croup, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Asthma, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Hoarseness, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Bronchitis, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Influenza, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Consumption, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Sore Throat, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Whooping Cough, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Diseases of the Throat, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Diseases of the Lungs, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

For Diseases of the Chest, use WISTAR'S BALSAM.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle.
50 cts. and $1 a bottle.
50 cts. and $1 a bottle.
50 cts. and $1 a bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists.

155 GOLD COIN

AND OTHER PREMIUMS GIVEN FREE

BY THE SAN FRANCISCO

WEEKLY CHRONICLE!

There is no limit to the number of PRIZES any one person may receive.

$5,000 A YEAR

Can be made in this manner.

The success of the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE is unparalleled in the history of journalism. It is the most brilliant, fearless, enterprising and complete Newspaper on the Pacific Coast. Its Telegraphic Reports and Local News are the very best, and its [illegible] the ablest. Its Agricultural, Mining and Market Reports are perfect. Particulars, Specimen Copy and Illustrated Descriptive Circulars sent FREE. Terms—WEEKLY CHRONICLE, $2.50 per year; DAILY CHRONICLE, $6.70 per year, postage paid.

CHAS. DE YOUNG & CO., Publishers

San Francisco, Cal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

☞ Will go one-third further than adulterated or short-weight kinds. Consumers may obtain this unequaled powder of grocers; or send 60 cts. for 1 lb. can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Box 619, and receive it, postage paid, by return mail, with recipes for making the celebrated Vienna Rolls, Biscuit, Cakes, Corn Bread, Muffins, etc. Sold only in Tin Cans. In writing, state where you saw this notice.

BURKE'S TEXAS Almanac and Immigrants' Hand Book for 1878 now ready, contains 200 pages of information about Texas on all points. Price, with Roessler's Map showing 226 counties—75 cents, sent post-paid. J. BURKE, Jr., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

BEGINNERS' QUADRILLE BAND, contains 13 sets of Waltzes and Quadrilles; 20 Contra Fancy Dances; 1st and 2nd Violin, Clar., Cornet and Bass, in 1 separate books—highest note in 1st violin 3d, & B in 1st position; 5 books $3, single $1. The 100 Easy Duets for Piano and Violin or Flute, &c., $2. 14 Howe's Piano and Violin or Flute, &c. Overtures for small Orchestra:—Zampa, Norma, Martha, Bohemian Girl, Wm. Tell, Tancredi, Fra Diavolo, Crown Diamonds, Morn, Noon and Night; Poet and Peasant. Medley by Catlin, Comique Medley, etc. of 50 airs; for 6 instruments $1, full orchestra $1. Howe's 1000 Jigs, Reels, etc. for Violin, etc. $1. Sent by mail. ELIAS HOWE, 103 Court St., Boston.

Positively Cured!

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps, to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

$1.00 $1.00

Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

$1.00 $1.00

Reese's Patent ADJUSTABLE Stencil Letters and Figures,

With fancy borders and ornaments; new and valuable; indispensable to farmers; greatest invention since printing; changed instantly to form any address, word or name. Sample alphabet sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Circulars free. Samples for stamps. For sale at all Hardware Stores. AGENTS WANTED. REESE MANF'G CO., Chicago, Ill.

MOTHERS who have delicate children, who are subject to Croup,

Read This!

Allen's Lung Balsam

should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucous collected in the throat, and save the life of your dear child. This Lung Balsam is the best remedy for a Cough and for Consumptive persons to use. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

829 Broadway, New York City;

Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;

or San Francisco, Cal.

THE NEW YORK Commercial Advertiser.

Terms:—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty. The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents. All letters should be sent to HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

☞ Book Agents Take Notice.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

Has "Wrote Another Book" and it is ready.

Samantha at the Centennial

As a P. A. and P. I. Outdoes herself and Widow Doodle, leaves Betsey Bobbett far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance, send for territory, circulars, etc., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or E. C. BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. ☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler Street, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula. With respect, MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

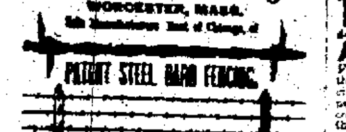
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

I am Only Bilious, says the debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No, unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet as surely as dawn dispels the darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.

Washburn & Moen Man'f'g Co.

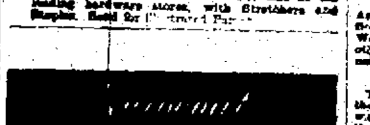
WORCESTER, MASS.

Sole Manufacturers East of Chicago, of



PATENT STEEL BARB FENCING.

A STEEL Thorn Hedge. No other Fencing so cheap or put up so quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast. TWO THOUSAND TONS SOLD AND PUT UP DURING THE LAST YEAR. For sale at the leading hardware stores, with Stretchers and Staples. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.



This new patent Overcoat is the most stylish and comfortable garment ever made. Its novel features are specially adapted to the FINEST TAILORING TRADE, and equally applicable for Ladies' Ulsters, Hunting Jackets and Cloaks. For Sale at Wholesale, and rights to manufacture granted only by

JOHN PARET & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

376 & 378 Broadway, New York.

☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

Mexican Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$1/2 MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunting case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. Van & Co., Chicago.

$300 a month to Agents. Don't go a hr poor-house. Send stamp for important illustrated catalogue. O. G. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELTS—A NEW, CHEAP, PERFECT Cure for premature debility. Send for circular or call on Dr. A. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. ☞ Look! Starting News. Organs, 13 stops $65. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each state for the Detective Service. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for particulars. G. S. Secret Service Co., 80 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet. Agt. for Tilton Patent Guitar, the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music, Strings. Catalogues free. 120 Tremont St., Boston.

PENSIONS Procured or No Pay, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address, Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Ag't, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS and INVENTORS EDSON BROS. U. S. & Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1866. Fee after allowance. Cir. of instructions, etc., sent free.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

EMPLOYMENT! A Permanent Situation offered in every Town and City in the U. S. Ladies and gentlemen address W. A. BURNHAM & CO., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING.

The Best Text Book and Self Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author, GEO. W. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

$60 PER MONTH and Traveling Expenses paid, for Salesmen in every County competent to sell Teas, Coffees, Spices, and other goods. Send two stamps for samples. Address MOYER & CO., 265 East 11th Street, New York.

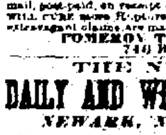
BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT

The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty six columns reading. Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance. SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Cust'm Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.



The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a great amount of comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, the set, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B. This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

THE NEWARK DAILY AND WEEKLY COURIER.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

F. F. PATTERSON, Editor and Proprietor.

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NEW JERSEY.

Terms—Daily, $8.00 per annum; Weekly, $2.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Send for Price List.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW All About Minnesota

THE GREAT WHEAT STATE,

Send Two Dollars for the Weekly

PIONEER PRESS.

A Fine Wall Map of the Northwest sent post paid to each Subscriber as a PREMIUM. Persons seeking homes in the West will find in this Paper just the information needed. Address PIONEER PRESS CO., St. Paul, Minn.

KNOW THYSELF A new Medical Treatise "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF PRESERVATION," a book for every man. Price $1, sent by mail. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." Illus. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

Dr. Warner's Health Corset,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Unequaled for Beauty, Style and Comfort.

APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

For Sale by Leading Merchants. Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of AYER & SON'S MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS. 160 8vo. pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

Bryan's Electric Belts

Are worn without inconvenience and free from deception. They are a positive cure for Premature Debility, Weakness, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis and other diseases that arise from a loss of vital force or nervous exhaustion

Without Taking Medicine.

They are an improvement on all other inventions as they give a constant current of Magnetic Electricity without using Vinegar or acids and do not stain the flesh and constantly the body being sufficient. Illustrated Pamphlets free. Address J. MALLOY, General Agent, 147 East 15th Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other Cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible scenes, conflagrations and destruction of property. The thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sandal-Wood

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, etc.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.